

### **REMARKS**

The Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration in view of the following remarks and amendments. No claims have been amended, cancelled or added. Claims 1-20 are pending in the Application.

#### **I. Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §103**

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Publication No. 2007/0230545 issued to Lennen et al. (“Lennen”) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5379224 issued to Brown et al. (“Brown”).

In response, Applicant traverses this rejection and notes the following.

Applicant is grateful for the Examiner’s response included in the most recent Office Action to Applicant’s previous arguments. In this response, referring to p.3, paragraph [0039] of Lennen, the Examiner contends that Lennen teaches a processor (12) outputting data to another microprocessor (14). However, as already outlined in the penultimate paragraph of p.6 of Applicant’s previous response, the interaction between these two processors (12, 14) does not meet the claimed features.

Each channel processor 12 receives digitally sampled intermediate frequency signals 26 (see Lennen, paragraph [0037]). The channel processor comprises trackers 52, 54 for processing the IF signals 26 (see Fig. 2). The first operation performed in the tracker is complex mixing 62 to down-convert the IF signal, removing the intermediate carrier frequency (see Fig. 3, paragraph [0042]). The resulting baseband signals are mixed with time-delayed versions of the (C/A) code (see paragraph [0043]) and integrated. This correlation operation demodulates the signals, removing the spreading code. As shown in Fig. 3, it is the result of this correlation 72 (also known as a “pseudo-range”) which is output to the microprocessor 12.

Consequently, the output signal of the channel processor 12 does not comprise GPS signal samples. It does not contain an Intermediate Frequency (IF) signal (because the intermediate carrier frequency has been removed); and it does not contain a signal which “remains modulated” by the spreading code (because the correlation operation demodulates the signal). Therefore, the channel processor 12 of Lennen cannot meet the claimed limitation of “a processor for outputting the GPS signal samples [which contain an intermediate frequency (IF) signal which remains modulated]”.

The channel processor 12 of Lennen also does not meet the claimed limitation of “a processor for outputting... ancillary information either directly or indirectly describing characteristics of the GPS signal samples and/or the GPS signals which relate to the GPS receiver”. This is because the output of the correlator 72 does not describe characteristics of the GPS signal samples or GPS signals which relate to the GPS receiver. The correlator output contains no information that relates to the GPS receiver.

Since Lennen does not teach the elements of claim 1 relied upon by the Examiner, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claim 1 under 35 USC 103.

For completeness, Applicant repeats that Brown does not remedy the deficiencies of Lennen in respect of claim 1.

In respect of claim 9, the Examiner responds to the Applicant’s arguments by stating that Brown teaches “processing the GPS signal samples using the ancillary information to determine a position fix” at col. 5, lines 46-61. This passage discloses that data is transferred between sensor 10 and GPS processor 50 via data telemetry link 30. The data processing workstation 70

processes the block of GPS data provided by the sensor 10 and provides pseudo-range and delta-range measurements. It then computes the sensor position and velocity.

The cited passage discloses the processing of GPS signal samples (“...processes the block of GPS data...”). However, it does not disclose “processing the GPS signal samples using the ancillary information...” because it does not disclose any “ancillary information” which “allows GPS signal processing software to adapt to characteristics of the GPS receiver” as required by independent Claims 1 and 9. For the avoidance of doubt, the pseudo-range and delta-range measurements of Brown cannot constitute such ancillary information because they do not describe characteristics which “relate to the GPS receiver”. Moreover, these measurements are not “received together with” the GPS signal samples, as also required by the claim language – rather, they are a product of processing the GPS signal samples.

Since Brown also does not teach the elements of claim 1 that the Examiner alleges, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the rejection under 35 USC 103 to claim 9.

In the Action, the Examiner appears to contend that Lennen discloses “ancillary information which allows GPS signal processing software to adapt to characteristics of the GPS receiver” with specific reference to page 3, paragraphs [0037] – [0039]. The Examiner appears to contend that Brown teaches ancillary information at column 5, lines 46-61. However, Applicant’s review of the two references, including specifically the portions cited by the Examiner, does not appear to contain any teachings which relate to “ancillary information” which “allows GPS signal processing software to adapt to characteristics of the GPS receiver.”

If the Examiner wishes to sustain the rejections under 35 USC 103, the Examiner is respectfully requested to state explicitly for the record what is the alleged “ancillary information” allegedly disclosed by Lennen and what is the alleged “ancillary information” allegedly

disclosed by Brown; and also to explain clearly why it is felt that the item which is construed as ancillary information falls within the scope of the claims. If the alleged "ancillary information" of Lennen is different from the alleged "ancillary information" of Brown, the Examiner is also asked to explain why the skilled person would equate the two different types of information so as to be usable for the same purpose.

Unless the Examiner does so, Applicant cannot understand the rejection or whether it has any merit. Based on Applicant's careful study of Lennen and Brown it would appear not. Applicant contends that neither Lennen nor Brown discloses "ancillary information," as that term is used by Applicant as disclosed and claimed, i.e., "information which allows GPS signal processing software to adapt to characteristics of the GPS receiver."

In view of the foregoing, it is believed that all claims now pending, namely Claims 1-20, are now in condition for allowance and such action is earnestly solicited at the earliest possible date. If there are any additional fees due in connection with the filing of this response, please charge those fees to our Deposit Account No. 02-2666. Questions regarding this matter should be directed to the undersigned at (310) 207-3800.

Respectfully submitted,  
BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR, & ZAFMAN

Dated:

6/1/2010

By:





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**CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION**

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being submitted electronically via EFS Web to the United States Patent and Trademark Office on the date shown below.

 Linda Metz  6/2/2010  
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